MR. BERGH'S CASTLE

The Museum of Humanity and Horrors.

HIS REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

Defence of His Clients and Their Cause.

NO BULL FIGHTS IN AMERICA

It raised cats and does the other day when, in response to a kind invitation, a representative of the Herald entered the castle of Mr. Bergh at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The day was not propitious, and Mr. Bergh was, as usual, grand, gloomy and peculiar. He were a wet overcoat and a non-expensive bat, and, probably having an engagement with some injured animal, had little time to waste upon a mere human being. In the absence of the custodian of the castle our time was occupied by an inspection of the Museum, in which Mr. Bergh has collected all the horrors which the society over which he presides has discovered. The castle is always open, and the visitor is first delightest with the stuffed figure of a magnificent dog, called Fido, who smiles upon him in the antecham-ber. Passing this splendid creature, one enters the relics and dreadful pictures, Mr. Bergh's triumphs are revealed. There is a stuffed buildog, rescued, all too late, from - prize fight, which at once catches attention. His right leg seems to be pniverized like a chicken bone, his lower lip is gone, his whole head is stained with blood, and it is a great satisfaction to know that the men who used the courage of the animal for gambling ends were, through the efforts of Mr. Bergh, sent to the prison, which is their proper home. Then we turn to those instruments of torture which are used to make the dull horse appear spirited. The pictures which hang upon the walls are as painful as Mme, Tus, saud's Chamber of Horrors, and the dilapidated cows, which are fed upon garbage and supported by belts om the ceiling, do not increase the desire of the spectator for milk. Two gamecocks, victor and vanith murderous steel gaffs, about three inches longs and their appearance indicates the miserable cruelties of the cockpit. Anybody who desires may inspect this collection of crimes, but it is more repulsive than amusing. It is useful, however, as it shows to what cruel uses man degrades the courage of the animals he should protect.

The other afternoon the sun smiled upon the city, and a little bird sat upon the stone fountain in front of the castle and sang a sweet melody of thanks to the champion of the feathered species. Mr. Bergh was in his room above the Museum, ready to give an answer to all questions. This mysterious apartment is different from what the visitor would naturally expect to see. There are no tiger skins on the floor as rugs; no deer's horns or stuffed alligators to show Mr. Bergh's skill with the rifle, nor other trophies of the chase. Not even a lox tail adorned the walls, but instead a tall and serious gentleman who looked as if the woes of the entire brute creation rested upon his head, sat comfortable arm chair, like "Patience on a monument, smiling at grief." A large enters, and its shelves are stored with beastly correspondence from all quarters of the world. The sorrows of many a walrus unable to obtain an Ulster, of sears obliged to walk barefooted for the want of Arctic overshoes, and of Spitz dogs unjustly suspected of hydrophobia, were doubtless embained among those pleasant records. The acwere appropriately preserved in pigeon holes. Over the library hung the coat of arms, imagined to be a Third avenue car steed passant, a Spitz dog rampant and a swill milch cow couchant, all on a field of gore, with a turtle inverted and a bear sinister on an icebergh. Near the windows is the original call for the society, engrossed with excellent taste upon innocent lamb skin, and signed by many prominent citizens. pher Columbus, whose permanship, according to Mr. Mark Twain, would be looked on with pity by an American schoolboy. Over the broad fireplace was a mantelpiece, and upon it numbers of pictures, among them the portrait of the French gentleman who left to the society the useful sum of \$150,000. This portrait Mr. Bergh should have reproduced in an oil painting, for, as it is, it is hardly noted, and the neglect looks like want of gratifude on the part of the secrety. A picture of bull feature of the society. A picture of a bull light in Spain is hung where Mr. Bergh can always see it as he sits at his dosk and writes letters to the newspa-pers, and is probably intended to be a spur to arouse sentiments of indignation. Such are the principal ob-jects of interest in the room, but there is nothing as formidable as the towering figure of Mr. Bergh him-

THE CHEFTAIN OF THE CASTLE.

Surrounded by these relies Mr. Henry Bergh sits, like his prototype, Don Quixote, waiting for adventures. The lerocity which he displays in court is reinquisited when he receives visitors at home. With the left foot resting on the right knee and both relinquished when he receives visitors at home. With the left foot resting on the right knee and both hands gesticulating in the air—his tavorite attitude—he does not much resemble the terrible champion who all'rights the owners of aged horses and disapidated cows in the halls of justice. You see a long lean, cadaverous man, about fifty years old, with a face like that of a mastif, seowing at you like a thunder cloud. Unless he is interrupted Mr. Bergh will talk for hours upon his favorite themes and gradually melt into mildness with his own elequence. It similes are not frequent, but when they do appear they are as amusing as loughter at a funeral. His votes is as solemn as an echo from a sepuichre, and when he becomes interested his eyes glitter like stars on a wintry night. Mr. Bergh's manner, however, is supernaturally solemn, and if it were not for his oratory he would be just the man for a mute at an old-fashioned intermont. Long familiarity with the suffering animals has given him a dejected look, and the only way to rouse him would seem to before y "Rats!" when probably he would leap from his seat in wrath. The reason for the interview which occurred will be found in the appended letter:—

Error or The Hersche Challenge

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To rike the observed with the seatiment, and has allenated many who were with thin in sentiment, and the solid visit has before thereof, if you were to pass only one day within the headquarters of this society and observe what ollicially transpress there. If you would read the work when ollicially transpress there if you would read the work when ollicially transpress there if it you would read the work w

in it by every means which a grateful and appreciative public can employ.

While popular sentiment thus manifests itself the courts of the State everywhere sustains its pulley, and by their convections and decisions incorse the legality and justice of its transactions. On the contrary, the laces even of those which were once turned away, through "nodificrones or hostility," are now turned toward it approximate, as, indeed, there is no homest reason for their doing otherwise.

One injury is liable to result from so indiscrete an article as appears in your columns this morning—to we, inagistrates may be misled by the impression that it reflects public sentiment, when it is but the opinion of an individual, and that not whally based on proper information or the most commendable motives. Respectfully. HENRY BERGH.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1877.

mendalis metrics. Respectivity. HESRI BERGII.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1877.

THE SOCIETY AND ITS SOCIESS.

Alarmed by the dignity of Mr. Bergh's presence and disarmed by his politeness, the representative of the lignato hardy dared to reply to this extraordinary challenge. But the issue was made. The Herals had said that the peculiar course of Mr. Bergh and impeded the progress of the useful society which he had created and of which he still remains the head, and this assertion was dealed with emphasis. "The statements of the Herals," said Mr. Bergh, "are not founded upon facis," and in proof of this he related the whole history of the society from its obscure birth to the present day. He said that thirty three States have adopted the laws of the New York society, and from all parts of the world Mr. Bergh has received letters in approval of his course. In Italy, Rome, Florence, Milan and other lowes have organizations for the protection of dumb creatures, and, in proof, Mr. Bergh exhibited archives of documents which, in his kindness to humanity, he aid not insist that his auditor should read. The Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals, he said, was never as popular as now. With shad been made in its layor and its influence was constantly increasing. To admit this was easy enough, but whether a more humanic ourse toward the people might not said more and to the usefulness of the association in this city is still a disputed issue. When Mr. Bergh pointed to these many documents his manner was one of triumple.

these many occurrence has mainter and the friumph.

MR. BERGH'S OPINION OF THE HERALD.

"It is the greatest paper in the world. It did me, without intending it, the greatest service I have ever had. Twolve years ago in represented me as presiding ever an assembly of beasts, and that ridicale awakened the public from its apathy. The next for day one million people understood my purpose in and in a week twenty millions knew of it. gri

I have travelled many parts of the world, and everywhere I have found the Herald. The lofturnee of such a paper should be in favor of this society and not against it. Listen to these articles," and here Mr. Bergh produced an enormous book, apparently filled with critical articles upon his course, which he read aloud with expression and strong emphasis, evidently eujoying those portions which were most severe upon himself. "This is complimentary," he occasionally said, "and therefore I will pass it by."

RULL PROWIS IN AMERICA.

"An attempt was made some time ago," said Mr. Sergh, "to introduce buil highting into this city. I opposed it, because I knew that it would become within a year the most popular of all amusements. It would run this country as it has ruined Spafu. Central Park could be filled with speciators at \$5 a head to see the sport. So long as I live a buill fight shall never take place in this city. The majority of the people sustain me in my efforts to protect the interests of humanity." At this point Mr. Bergh was asked how it happened that if the majority of our citizens sustained him, buil fighting could become so popular. Mr. Bergh replied that the reason would be the natural currosity of mankind. "You yourself would have to be present," remarked the visitor. Mr. Bergh hesitated. "I suppose I would—officially."

"It is no pleasure to me," said Mr. Bergh, "to wage the weary war which seems to be never ending, but I must continue it until a better champion of the rights of dumb animals can be found. I am ready to resign my office now—this very Saturday night—if a better man can be found, I am ready to resign my office now—this very Saturday night—if a better man can be found, I am ready to resign my office now—this very Saturday night—if a better man can be found, I am ready to resign my office now—this very Saturday night—if a better man can be found, I am ready to resign my office now—this very Saturday night—if a better man can be found, and the visitor. Mr. Bergh frowned, He placed his hand

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Ex-Senator William G. Brownlow died at his rest. dence on Cumberland street, Kuoxville, Tenn., at five afflicted for years with paralysis aritans, and the immediate cause of his death was the extension of this disease to the bowels, paralyzing their action. During the last two mouths his bealth had been better domestic affairs during the last week than for a year previous. He had workmen employed rethe matter in person and walking about the premises with more than his accustomed vigor. Saturday afternoon he paid off the men himself and retired at his usual hour. During the night he was taken ill, when two doctors were summoned, and though his system at length yielded to the effect of remedies, yet the acute pain endured and so weakened his nervous syslants, his family realized that his time had come, and in their presence, his wife and children standing around his bedside, his spirit passed calmly and painlessly away. His remains were placed in a casket lust night and funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon at Gray Cemetery. His death took the community by surprise and the sorrow is general.

HIS HIRTUPLAUE AND ANCESTRY. On the 29th of August, 1805, William G. Brownlow was born in Wythe county, Va., his lather, Joseph A. Brownlow, being a gentleman of standing and re_ spectability in fits community. At an early age he lost both parents, his mother dying some three months later than his father. Her relatives took the orphan in charge, and they appear to have been persons of slender means, for the boy was reared up to hard enabled him to read. Until he attained his eighteenth year he led this life, and a sorry one it must have siender support he received he was made the drudge of his relatives. All kinds of work that he was able to do were given to him; but finally, at the age mentioned, he launched into life on his own account. Removing to Lynchburg, he apprenticed himf to a house carpenter, from whom learned the trade. Here, for the first of leisure hours, and these were devoted to removing the educational disadvantages under which he labored, allogether. Throughout Mr. Brownlow's career his lack of learning was painfully evident in the manner in which he yielded to the dictates of his temper. Singularly enough, too, the occupation of a carpenter was Gospel, in spite of the fact that but lew men were, or are, less fitted for a religious life than was the deceased. It was related of him that he was attending a protracted camp meeting of Methodists, and the religious exercises affected him so profoundly that he left "called upon to preach the Gospel." The recognition by Methodism of these "calls" coabled him to obtain a floorise to preach.

tain a fleense to preach.

HIS MINISTERIAL CARRER.

Having been duly creamed, Mr. Brownlow entered the travelling ministry, and for ten years went from point to point preaching to the people. His sermons were remarkable specimens of oratorical literature. They were more noted for their vigar than for their elegance, although there was a rude cloquence about them which was not without evidence of considerable national ability. The class to whom he pre-cheq was, it introe, not the most refined in the South, comprising, as it did, the mountaineers of Tennessee, North Carolina and Goorgia, honest and brave, both filliterate men and women. However, it is undemable that he became immensely popular with his congregation. By keeping up a perpetual warfare against the devil and abolitionists the 'Parson' soon made himself famous throughout the country Theological questions were propounded in what might be called primitive English, if it were certan that the early Anglo-Saxons induged solely in expletives as a means of controverting the logics of their opponents. Politics were mixed up with religion in an extraordinary manner. On one occasion Parson Brownlow did not hesitate to declare from the pulpit his conviction that the souls of abolitionists no sooner left their bodies than they were serized by Salan and hurried to the infernal regions, but saying this in much plainer language than the foregoing. HIS MINISTERIAL CARRER.

foregoing.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

To a man constituted as was the parson the pulpit was too funited a sphere. For the couble purpose of exteading his influence and making money he started the celebrated Knoxville Whig—a journal whose editorials can be middly designated as "blood and thunder." If the energetic educe believed it, he did not hesitate to express his conviction that this or that man was a "damned scoundrel," a "a whelp of heli," or "a lying wietch, who would rather lie for nothing than speak the truth for cash," which choice sentences in quotation marks have been called from the copious vocabulary of the decreased parson. This whelment style of writing was pro-emmently calculated to endear the writer to an exceedingly large class of persons in East Tennessee, who regarded the liery adjectives as emoodying incontestible arcument. Consequently Mr. Brownlow attained a popularity among his mountainer fellow curgens which he retained the his death. In politics the Knoxville Whig supported, as its name indicated, the whig party. It can safely be asserted that it stood alone among the journals of its political rath. The irrepressible editor could not be silenced by the democratic press. When he miled to writely eather the enemy, which invariably proved too powerful for further restaunce. Not even the "red-hot" democratic newspapers of those days, and for that matter of the present time, could compete with the Whig. It was a compound of vituperation, stirred by Brownlow into a white heat.

HER POLITICAL CARRER.

Few persons not close observers of the career of our

east time, could compete with the Whig. It was a compound of vituperation, strred by Brownlow into a white heat.

His Peatrical Camera.

Few persons not close observers of the career of our public men would suppose Parson Brownlow ever to nave been as fiery a State Rights politician as ever Caincom was. This was long after the days of the great aposite of secession, nowever, for in 1832 Mr. Brownlow was a staugen Unionist and strongly opposed the action of South Carolina in the nullification business. During the same year he published a pamphiet vindicating his course and predicting that, after the tariff, the shavery question would threaten the overthrow of the government. At a fairer date, however, he became intensely pro-slavery, and through the columns of the Whig threatened the North wish untout horrors of war if any interference was attempted with the 'peculiar institution' of the South. It is undentable that as late as 1856 Mr. Brownlow was as ferce in this denominations of abolitioniats and as extreme in his views upon Suberrgins as the most pronounced fire cater could possibly have been. His celebrated controversy in New York and Philadelphia with Mr. Parbe, the aboutioniat, will long be remembered. A lew years before the rebellion broke out, however, he became once more strongly imbued with Union principles and athered to them to the end. It is due to the truth of history to say that the statement which has been extensively circulated to the effect that Mr. Brownlow consistently opposed the docurine of State rights, is utterly aise. Whether he believed in it or not, it is certain that he once supported it.

This rerisation.

From the secession of South Carolina in 1860 to the close of the contest in 1866 Mr. Brownlow was bitterly opposed to the rebellion. He shared with ex-President Johnson the popularity of the East Tennesseeans, and their influence was successfully used against the secession of Tonnessee when the question was first submitted to the people. After Mr. Lincoln's call for troops was mad

recordinate parameters and voted search and voted search the Confederate government came in for a sound castigation. At length the authorities refused to transport the paper by the mails; next they threatened to suppriess it, and finally the proprietor received an intimation that unless be altered the tone of this articles he would be arrested. Brown the property of the paper of the suppression of the Whig. He those for some time after remanded in returnent at Knoxville, subject to many indignities from nie enemes, who were incensed by his refusal to give any aid or countenance to the confederacy. At length, believing his life in danger, he gave heed to the entreaties of his family and friends and fied to the mountains for safety. While in concentration the confederacy at length, believing his life in danger, he gave heed to the entreaties of his family and friends and fied to the mountains for safety. While in concentration that the had fet the State. Mr. Benjamin, the Contederace Secretary of War, also wrote to General Crittenden authorities would be giad to learn that be had fet the State. Mr. Benjamin, the Contederace Secretary of War, also wrote to General Crittenden authorities would be giad to learn that be had fet the State. Mr. Benjamin, the Contederace Secretary of war, also wrote to General Crittenden, mass and or receiving the expected provided the content Crittenden, instead of receiving the expected provided the content of the published at the time declared that he condemned the act "in the most unqualified terms." Nevertheless, he was detained in prison until March, 1862, when he was allowed to pass through the his office of the Union cause. Upon the recognition of Knowlile hy the Northern forces, he returned the content of the Condemned the act "in the most unfortunity and content of his adventures in the Condemned the safety and content of the safety of the part of the pa

and after sisin, let them be damned!

When next Mr. Browlow took his seat in the Senate he was a sad spectacle of physical debility. Shaking from palsy, he took the oath of office and then sank back in his cushioned seat, exhausted by the effort. The iew votes that he cast during the session were all partisan. Almost his last appearance in the political arena was his support of Mr. Senter, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee against Colonel Stokes. His action surprised all persons who were aware of the extreme views of the Governor, as the issue on which the canvass was made was the entranchisement of the ex-recels.

peace with all men, to lorgive his enemies and in his last days to display a little of that magnanimity to which he had been a stranger during the whole of his public life. But, whatever his motive, it is certain that his action and the result of the election contributed greatly to restore Tennessee to peace and tranquillity. After years of bloodshed and disorder that state was at length restored to quiet, and if the decreased contributed even indirectly to this he deserves the credit for so contributing.

While nothing but praise can be given for the unincing loyaity of William 6. Brownlow to the Union during the darkest and most critical days of the Republic, it cannot be said that his death will seriously affect the country. His personal feelings entered too largely into his public career to render his services of signal benefit. With less of ability than Thad Stevens, he possessed more than the "Great Commoner's" bitterness of temper. With him the gratification of a revengelul leering was paramount to all considerations lounded on a statesmanlike policy. Moderation was unknown to him; magnanimity was not one of his virtues. Still it must be said that he was as warm a friend as he was an implicable enemy. His private character was also good. But he was no statesman, and as a politician he will only be remembered by the extreme views he held and by the almost tyrannical manner in which he exercised the power placed in his hands.

Mr. Edward Seymour, of the firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., publishers, died at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday evening last, after a short but severe illness. highly respected and esteemed of our literary men. He was about forty years of age, the son of a clergyman, and a graduate of Yale College. For many years he held responsible positions on a leading New York newspaper. In 1868 he associated himself with York newspaper. In 1808 he associated himself with the publishing firm of which, two years later, he became and has since continued a member. Mr. Seymour belonged to the Presbyterian communion and engaged actively in the work of the Sunday school. His genuine kindness of heart and his cordiality of manner made for him a wide circle of triends, not only among those engaged in the book trade, but with authors, both at home and abroad, and indeed among all classes of the community. He was a member of the "Century," of this city. Mr. Seymour was a man of literary tastes, a good public specker and a clear and entertaining writer. As a publisher he was full of seggestion and of enterprise, and a hard and conscientions worker. He seldom wrote over his own name, but critical articles from his pen have frequently appeared during the last lew years both in the newspapers and in Scribner! Monthly. One of his latest and most valuable pieces of literary labor was the editing and condensation of the "Memoirs of Canon Kingsley," Mr. Seymour leaves three children and a wite—the daughter of the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, editor of the American Presbyterion and Princeton Quarterly.

*Colonel Charles McCormick, surgeon United States Army, who had been sick in this city for the past two or three months, died at the Sturtevant House, on Saturday, April 28, from cardiac dropsy. His body has been removed to Governor's Island, whence the funeral will take place. He will be interred at the Governor's Island Cometery on, probably, Tuesday, Dr. McCormick entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1836, and on account of his long and lauthful service was appointed colonel under a late act of Congress.

Colonel Chambers, the commanding officer, and Surgeon Smith, post surgeon of Governor's Island, will have charge of the funeral ceremonies.

CAPSIZED IN THE EAST RIVER.

By a sudden flaw in the wind a sailboat belonging to James Carey, of No. 90 Eagle street, was capsized in the East River, off Freeman street, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Carey, Mrs. Carey and John Goulding, who were on board, were thrown into the water. Mrs. Carey threw her arms around Goulding, so that he could do nothing to save nimself or her. They would both have been arowned but for the efforts of Joseph Corcoran, of the schooner E. G. Sawyer, who rescued them in a senseless condition, from which they were respectated by Doctor Sneil. Carey stuck to the boat until it was towed ashore.

LINES OF NEW DEPARTURE.

Albany Solons on the Future of Parties.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE DEMOGRACY

General McQuade on Pharisees and Sumptuary Laws.

THE MAN WHO WAS BORN A WHIG.

ALBANY, April 28, 1877. nament residents or called bother by official pos are not favorable to the new departure. Indeed, there nor is there any Moses to be found of sufficient per suasiveness as a leader to draw them away from the fleshpots of Egypt upon which they are at present recaling, and which they find so toothsome that no vision of the promised land, though seen from a Pisgah of never so great a height, affords the slightest temptation. The democrats see in the present divided concess in the near future, while the republicans seem to realize that though just at present their old craft may not be entirely seaworthy, the waves are running rather too high to justify a transfer to another. The

AMASA J. PARKER. the democratic party in New York State, says:-There will be no new party. The democrats in this There were some prominent democrats who were Tilden, but Mr. Tilden's candidacy is a thing of the past. The campaign of this fall will show the full crats are going to turn republicans now, and the repubheans are not going to change their organization parties will remain as before, and Mr. Hayes' course will only result in strengthening our party by show-

the most prominent of both parties :-

can doctrines wrong.

'The country is indebted to Mr. Hayes for his course in Louisiana and South Carolina, but the credit of it belongs really to the democracy, who have always not to the republican incumbent of the Presidential chair, who has been forced by necessity to take a course in opposition to the principles of his cauvass." JAMES M'OLADE.

General James McQuade's views are expressed in the following conversation with your correspondent :-CORRESPONDENT-General, what do you think of the

new departure? change in the time table, the night boats, or a fresh raid of the Black Horse Cavalry in pastures new? CORRESPONDENT-No; I mean the new political de-

parture? GENERAL-Oh, the proposed resuscitation of the old whig party by William M. Evarts. Well, I think it is like the famous description of the snakes in Irelandnew departure to speak of. There is a democratic party and there will be an opposition. It is called by different names at different periods, but it is nothing party and there will be an opposition. It is called by different names at different periods, but it is nothing but opposition to the democratic party after all. The republican party has accomplished its mission; it is function officio. Slavery is abolished; the war is over; the last republican and the first fraudulent President is in the chair. The republican party was on its last legs in 1875. Its life was prolonged by the election of Hayes over Allen as Governor of Ohio. It Allen had been elected the republican party would have been hopelessly demoralized. It was beaten last year, and Thigen was fairly elected; but politics is often like a game of billiards—you do not win so much by your own good play as by the poor play of your adversary. The timidity and vacillation of the leading democrats, coupled with the sentiments of a quota of the Southern contingent, prevented Tilden from reaping the truits of the victory that had been won for him. Until recently there were some few people, perhaps, outside of the office-holders, who thought that there was some doubt about Tilden's election on the 7th of November last, but the Louisiana affair has convinced even these. The recognition of the Nicholis government present Irrefragable proof that Tilden was elected President. There is no argument to meet the inexorable logic of the event. Tilden and Nicholis received the same vote in Louisiana. If Nicholis is Governor Tilden ought to be President.

"Hayes may make as many efforts at new departures as he pleases, but he will get no followers outside of the office-holders and political bummers. A majority of the people believe that he was not elected President of the Cunted States. The democrats all believed it before; they are reinforced now by a large portion of the republicans, who see in the recognition of Nicholis an acknowledgment that Tilden carried Louisians. No next were recogned by mercy even streeded by mercy even where the second the second the second them that Tilden carried Louisians.

country. But what would hayes have as the foundation of the old wang party, which have no hold upon the people.

"You can't dig up the mouldering bones of whiggery and clothe them with flesh and blood by dipping them in the vat of political patronage. Hayes would have the offices, but officers don't strengthen a party. For every one appointed to a position there are ten disappointed. Besides the attempt to transfer wholesaie the entire republican party to a new machine would be a islitter. A large proportion of the republicans are old democrats, who left the party on the slavery question, and were strong antagonists of the whigs. They would be apt to seek their old affiniations rather than antagonisms. On the contrary, the old whigs who are now in the democratic organization would be apt to remain. I was a whig myself. I became a member of the party shortly before its decesse, but I have great respect for its memory. I want to keep that respect. I don't want its record descrated by an attempt to besiter up a fraud on the people. I am entirely well satisfied to remain in the democratic party, not withstanding my benief that it requires a fittle more brains and pluck in the leadership. But the misses of the democracy are right. Democracy means local self government, no sumptuary laws, no stupid pharisaical legislation, no intringement on personal rights, no charlatanism.

"The numbug reform hypocrites and impracticables are always found arrayed against the democracy. I want to train with the publicans and sinners. I don't like the medding Pharisees. I betieve in the right of every man to go to old Nick in his own way. I think it was Sam Gox who said that the Purtan's idea of heil was a place where every man had to mind his own business. Now the democratic party is not maddiensome enough to suit a great many well meaning people in the rural districts. Nice people in the rural districts. They are sometimes not meddesome themselves. If you make a mistake in weighing a load of wheat they would be proved the people of

EX-Speaker James W. Husten.

Ex-Speaker James W. Husten had evidently not made up his initial whether to be born again just yet or not. The interview was brief, if not witty, as follows:—

Correspondent—General, what do you think of the

Correspondent Court and Co Mr. HUSTED—I distinctly said I was born a whig.
Excuse me; am wanted in the House. Going down tonight? Suppose you won't be up again for some time?
Goodby.

CORRESPONDENT—But, General, you don't answer my

CORRESPONDENT—But, General, you don't answer my question.

Mr. HUSTED (with dignity)—Did I not tell you I was born a whig? Must really hurry. Goodby.

A VARIEST OF OPINIONS.

A SAREMBLY OF OPINIONS.

Assemblyman Loke F. Cozans says:—'I believe that the policy adopted by the President on the settlement of the Southern question, if faithfully carried out, will remove from future political contests this heretolore most important of issues and oblige the lesders of the republican parry, like Morton, Blaine & Co., to seek for some other subjects of national interest upon which to raily their disheartened followers, for I consider that Hayes' course so far has done more to demoralize the republican parry than a dozen defeats, and that such result will benefit the whole country.''

Assemblyman Rooney says:—'I cannot believe that

Assemblyman Rooney says:—"I cannot believe that here can be any new densiture in the control of the control of

new or the revival of an old party, in which any decent democrat would participate with President Hayes; for a man who could accept an office to which he knew he was fraudulently elected and then broke faith with the conspirators who committed the fraud could never be trusted by any decent or honest man, be he democrat or regulation."

Colonel Van Buren, the Nestor of the former coun

Colonel Van Buren, we nest entirely mays.—Fairles care not made, but grow."

Senator Loomis says:—'As at present advised I will have nothing to do with any new departure. I stand by the old democratic party. Hayes can't patch up his cracked title by any such scheme. The movement will be exceedingly unpopular with the people in the rural districts. It will be an utter failure in this State, I shank."

Dr. Polar Hayes says:-"I am in favor of the Hayes' party every time."

General Barnum says:—"The new departure is a good thing to complete the destruction of the repub-

THE PEOPLE AND THE ADMINISTRATION-AN OLD POLITICIAN'S IDEAS-PARALLELS BE-TWEEN HAYES AND FILLMORE, AND HAYES AND JOHNSON-THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

The policy of President Hayes is a subject of pecu-

liar and especial interest at this juncture. He is one coterie declares that Mr. Haves has done only what a good man ought to have done in regard to the employé who has been engaged by the people to carry out certain plans, and that it is duty to do so. Others give him credit for an enlarged patriotism that is not circumscribed by party ties and limits to the perbuilding up a new party, or that the old whig party shall be revived under his auspices, are matters that ear different constructions among our citizens. Some declare that to build up a new party Mr. Haves must, in order to get the benefit of it, make it known to Congress and the country. The scheme of Southern improve-ments suggested by Secretary Thompson will not do, it broadcast corruption; and no new party, in these days of reform and retrenchment, can be sustained upon such a foundation. It is believed that the democrats will not give Mr. Hayes any trouble, and that anything calculated to perplex him or hinder the policy of his administration will spring from his own party. Mr Hayes is regarded by a good many of our peope as a conscientious but not a great man; that he will be ruled by those who are near min, and that the opposition of any leader of the republican party may make that leader prominent but never President. There are some active republicans a this city, and some of the radical school, too, who openly aver that Mr. Hayes is just the man for the criss; that he will surround himself with the great men of the nation; resuscitate the South and give beace and prosperity to the whole country. The suggestion of the probable revival of the old whig party does not seem to gain much headway among our old sliver grays—those who "still live." They consider that there is no Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, or any tataeman of their exalted patriotism and abilities to lead them. The parallels which are drawn in the interview given below are interesting in this connection. Mr. John B. Haskin, an old time democratic leader in Congress, is perhaps one of the best informed positical thinkers of the day and the administrations to which he refers. His views, as given leaves are briefly as follows: will not give Mr. Hayes any trouble, and that anything

last-evening to a Herald reporter, are briefly as follows:—

JOHN E. HASKIN'S VIEWS.

"The policy of Mr. Hayes," said Mr. Haskin, "is the broad national poincy of President Milliard Fillmore. Historical parallels are appropriate when similar events have produced them. At the close of the Mexican war, waged during the administration of Mr. Polk and successfully terminated by the great abilities of Governor Marcy, Secretary of War, and Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, the country, grateful for the particle services of General Taylor, rowarded him with the Presidency and Miliard Fillmore with the Vice Presidency. After the inaugaration of General Taylor—a warrior and not a statesman—the perplexities of the Presidential situation were such as to overwhelm him with nervous debility. Disease set in and he suddenly died, leaving Fillmore as his successor in the Presidential chair. Fillmore was the representative of the dominant party of the country—the whig party. He, like President Hayes, surrounded himself with a transcendently able Cabinet, Daniel Webster being recognized as the head of it. Fillmore had the same generous and patriotic desire to harmonize all the discordant elements in the nation that President Hayes in his mangural and in his treatment of the complications in South Carolina and Louisiana has indicated as his policy.

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"The Mexican war had given, as its triumphant result, Texas with its four States—two free and two siave—to be carved out of it as the people might determine; and California, with its golden wealth, to enrich an impoverished people. The country prosperout under Mr. Fillmore's wing acministration. His policy and that of his Cabinet was peace and prosperity to every section of the Union. The federal constitution was to be observed in all its parts, —the to the enforcement of that provision which was obnoxious to the North, the remainion of fugitive slaves. The foreign affairs of the government were settled under Daniel Webster in the celebrated McLeod case (the Caroline affair) and in the adoption of the Ashburton treaty. The country was prospering and to prosper in consequence of the golden fields of California. The mission of the Republic was then, indeed, peace.

AGITATIOS STATESMEN.

duced the rebellion with all its woes.

"Since then the country has been spasmodically prosperous, but a national debt has been forced upon us amounting now to over \$2,100,000,000, with State and municipal debts in addition amounting to \$1,200,000,000, with business enterprises stagnated, with individual and corporate bankrupteies existing to the amount of at least \$1,000,000,000, with a loss of confidence of the people in the general legislation of the country, with banking capital hoarded up and not circulated for the benefit of labor and the people, with a republican party electing its candidates by the machinery of legislation and the judiciary, with the corner stone of the principles of that party the harted of the Southern people and Southern institutions as they existed before the rebellion. How, then, after reviewing all these things, how, I ask, can Mr. Haves and his Cabinet, with the active opposition of Blaine, of Morton, of Cameron, and those who hall the active opposition of Blaine, of Morton, of Cameron, and those who hall the active opposition of Blaine, of Morton, of Cameron, and those who hall to accept the respection.

bellion. How, then, after reviewing all these things, how, I ask, can Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet, with the active opposition of Blaine, of Morton, of Cameron, and those who built up and have controlled the republican party of the past, upon its hates, its prejudices and its ionaticism—how can he expect to receive any other result of his administration than that which attended similar patriotic desires and movements of President Fillmore?

BAYES WON'T BE TYLERIZED.

"It has been stated that Mr. Hayes' administration will be "fylerized." I do not agree to this. President Tyler, upon the death of General Harrison, signalized his Jacksonian democracy by veloting the Fiscal Agency buil. This veto lost to him the support of the entire whig pariy of the North, who then controlled the capital of the country; and, having stricken a blow at the then existing banking interests of the country, the entire body of the wing party left him, and he was forced to fall into the arms of the opposition. His administration was economical and patriotic, but his party never forgave him for what they proclaimed was his treachery to the banking interests of the whig party.

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SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP IN THE COMING CONGRESS.

Now the South in the coming Congress, under the able leadership of Senators Gordon and Hill, of Georgia, Lamar of Mississippi and Bayard, of Delaware, will not quarrel with Mr. Hayes and his policy, but, on the contrary, they will yield to both their generous and wise support, because, having been deceived by the Northern semocracy into an attempted and most disastrous receding for the interests of their people, they now leef that as their States are impoverished and suffering it is necessary that the material wealth of them should be fostered and protected. This is the essential statesmanship which now controls the South in all its movements. They have accepted peace with a I the benefits expected to flow from it. They have leeft alone. This has been proferred them by Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet. They have accepted it in good laith and will be bound by its results. They have no quixous fights in the Intere, rely upon themselves and the first law of nature—their soil preservation—as underlying all their future development and prosperity.

BAYES AND JOHNSON IN PARALLEL.

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underlying all their future development and prosperity.

"President Johnson's policy was calculated to concilate his own section, but in his attempt to do this he lost the confidence of the party that elected him, and was ground to powder showen the two milistones. The result of the policy of Hayes and his Cabinet will prove beneficial to the interests of the whole country suring the term of his administration. Yet it will array against it the underlying principles of the republican party, and the active, energetic and able statesmen of that party, headed by Blaine, which will desirely him as the representative of the party, but earn for him enduring lame historically, as the patriotic Executive of the whole poope. His fame, like that of Minard Fillmore, will be at the expense of his party and of his party althations.

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"The democratic party is like the organization of the Catholic Church. But it wants statemen as leaders. With wise men and measures its future is bright with hope and success; but to accomplish both it requires bold and fearless leaders like Jockson and Douglas, and not timid champions, who lately so cowardly deserted it in the moment of its complete triumph."

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, April 21.] REPORTER-Senator Sargent, what do you think of President Hayes' policy?

very decided opinion, but I see no reason to doubt that it will have the effect to pacify the South. It is a very

that is, a division between the republicans of the North and South; but if there is any faction created it will have its adherents everywhere in general and nowhere in particular. But this is something which cannot be made the subject of an opinion at present. The next month will go far to prove the success or failure of

tenets of the republican party will prevent factious opposition.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

REPORTEE.—What sort of a man is President Hayes?

Senator Sargery—He is a man who desires to do just what is right. He will ask advice, and place himself on the right track so lar as he is able, and then will carry out his measures without regard to any pressure which may be brought to bear upon him. Still, with all nis irmness, he is not so obstinate a man but that he appears to be open to conviction and willing to change his plans if they prove to be unwase. REPORTEE—Are you going to run again for Scaator? Senator Sargery—I am; and I have aumounced is thus early because I desire my friends throughout the State to know it and render it impossible for them to say after election, in case the party should be beaten, that they would have worked harder to carry the State if they had known I intended to ron. But I think it is premature to talk about this matter until we get a Legislature. If we succeed next fail, then the question, Who shall be Senator? will be next in order. But at present I think that all these questions should be laid uside, and all the candidates do their part to insure a republican success at the fail election. In other words, "first catch your hare, and then cook it."

REPORTER—How about General Miller, Mr. Boruck and the other candidates?

Senator Sargexy (quickly)—Oh, please don't ask me for an expression of my opinion. You must excuse me from answering that question.

There are now but three United States Senators in this city—Sharon. Booth and Sargent. Sharon has not heretofore taken an active part in political matters during his term as Senator, nor is he likely to; Booth is known to be in sympathy with the policy of President Hayes; and the whole story as to the action of republican Senators adverse to the pressult administration is undoubtedly false.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. [From the Chicago Times, April 27.]

"There is no truth in any report that the" republican "party is likely to divide on this policy of the President. On the contrary, it is really healing the divisions of the party, and it is every day gaining in the confidence of the people." Expressions of this sort abound these days in the columns of newspapers wearing the republican label. But there is a sort of inco herency and delefulness about them that go to show what misgivings are harbored by the writers thereof. How is it possible for the President's policy to strengthen the combination of politicians called the republican perty? What is that party, strengthen the combination of politicians called the republican perty? What is that party, anyway, unless there is a "nigger in the wood-pile?" What reason has it for existence any more than the opposing combination of politicians when the "Southern questron" is settled? When there is no bleeding Ethiopian to excite compassion, when there is no might-right bull-dozer for Pope Bot to heap wrath upon, what business it life has the republican combination? The sagacious heads of the party—the Plumed-Kuight Blaines, the indignant Ben Wades—see clearly enough that the President's poncy deprives their party of everything conesive except the spoils. Hence they still hold aloft the old sign under which they have heretofore conquered, and in a little while you shall see them delivering such blows as they can upon the President's policy strongthening the party that elected him? Is it in South Carolina? Is it in Louisians? It he were a candidate to-morrow not a thousand of those who supported him last fail would vote for him in both of those States combined. He has annihilated his party in the South, and he has divided it in the North by quenching its informing and animating spirit. Both of the party names may survive, but the parties themselves will not be the same in either their constituents or their purposes. If the "Southern question" is really settled, as it seems to be, new issues must necessarily arise, and raparties will organize with reference to those new saces. No one need be surprised to see party lines drawn along the Mississipp lovees and the lexas Pacific Railroad within a year, and to see both of the existing parties divided by that line mearly in the middle.

THE DUTY LAID UPON THE SOUTH.

[From the Nashvillo (Tenn.) American, April 27.] Upon the prople of the Southern States now falls a responsibility which they have not had heretofore. So long as a government in which they were scarcely represented was assuming to deal with and settle local questions through an organized arm alien to the people, hostile to their interests, and having no object but power and plunder, the white people in the South were excusable for feeling that they were relieved in great measure from responsibility. They have shown a great courage and fortitude, a remarkable calmness, all things considered. They have had their faults and committed their blanders. They have not been saints. They have been men under a burning sense of wrong and a humiliating and exasporating sense of impotence, but they have struggled with a heroic patience and a noble hope. The peculiar surroundings suffed the potent force of the public opinion formed by the best elements and lostered that of the worst. Where the best noble hope. The peculiar sorroundings sinfed the potent force of the public opinion lormed by the best elements and lostered that of the worst. Where the best elements of Southern society were powerless to act, to create law abiding sentiment or law, powerless to make public sentiment or to do anything but heroically to endure, the worst elements were able to act because unrestrained by law, or by patience or hope for the future. All this is at an end. It was the inevitable result of war, itself an inevitable thing. It should all be forgotten. The past cannot prolit us now. The future is our own to make what we will of it. The Southern people are now left face to face with these questions, to be settled with reference to ourselves alone. It is well that we feel our perfect independence and deal with them with self-reliance—unconstrained by what people may think here, there or elsewhere—uncontrolled by any notion of any obligation owed to anybody else. We have been already too much accustomed to have it asked among ourselves, "What effect will our action have upon our political prospects, or what will Tom. Dick or Harry elsewhere say?" Such a rule of conduct is a degrading and contemptible one, and the best reason for hope is that it bas nover had the slightest effect. It has been rejected and scorned. We have now the opportunity to follow a better rule—the plain, practical one of strict right, of exact justice to all men—the golden rule of doing unio others as we would have others do unto as. As a mere matter of selfish policy the most enlightened selfishness could never have framed, for its own good alone, a better rule. Exact justice, strict and equal enforcement of the laws, the protection of the weakest and humblest, the growth of a strong public sentiment in favor of exact equality before the weakest and the full measure of prosperity. The sooner we are about it the better.

There is no longer any oxcuse for the want of a law-abiding poppie—before we enjoy all the blessings of law and order and the Infl me

POOR LOST ROSETTE.

Mrs. Dovey, an English woman, lives at No. 8 Greens street, and deals in live specimens of the dog, monkey and other household pets. A French lady hving in the neighborhood was possessed of a favorite landog which she had named Rosetto, but in an evil bour Rosette strayed from her protector and cluded all attempts at discovery of her whereabouts. The regular detectives having failed, the disconsolate lady employed one Rend Leroux to and in the recovery of the lost darling. In his earnestness Rene visited various places and finally conceived the idea that the favorite was concealed in the catablishment of Mrs. Dovey. He accordingly entered the place and persisted, in spite of all remonstrance, in calling out in various tones, "Rosette, Rosette, "but Rosette did not respond. Still dissatisfied, he refused to leave until a policoman was summoned and he was foreibly ejected. Yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Murray at Jefferson Market Court. Judge Murray sympathized with the lady in her loss, but was compelled to punish Mr. Lerouz for his breach of the peace. He was fined \$5 and cautioned but to allow his zent to load him to excesson in the future. Poor Rosette is still missing. Rosette strayed from her protector and eluded all at-

IRELAND'S WRONGS AND GLORIES,

Rev. Father O'Farroll delivered a lecture last even ing in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, on the "Wrongs and Glories of Ireland." The lecture was attended by a large audience, fully in sympathy with the views of the speaker. REPORTER -- What effect will it have on the republican